RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1828. No. 426.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, March 12.		Fayetteville, April 3.		Newbern, March 29.		Petersburg, March 28.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120	125	125	160	150	175	125	200
Apple,	—	35	36	33	37	40	50	28	100
Peach,	—	—		40		75	80	75	100
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	6	8	6	7	7	8
Beeswax,	—	25	26	22	23	28		25	
Butter,	—	15	20	15	20	12	18	12	25
Coffee,	—	14	15	14	17	18		15	18
Corn,	bush.	46	47	40		35	40	40	
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	8½	9	8	9	8	9¼
Candles, mould,	—	15	18	16		15		14	16
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75		70	80		
Flour,	bbl.	525	650	400	450	650		500	700
Feathers,	lb.			25	28	35	40		
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	—	40	45	43	45	45	50	35	
Iron,	ton	—		—		—		110001	1200
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	7	8	7	8
Lime,	cask	150	175	200	250	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	32	29	32	29	32	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg	—		8½	9	—		7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100	112	125	150	90	100	125	150
West India,	—	80	90	70	80	85	90	75	100
New England,	—	40	42	40		40	45	42	45
Rice,	cwt.	300	325	350	400	300	325	400	450
Shot,	—	—		1000		—		850	1000
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.			75		65		75	
Turk's Island,	—	50	55	75		60			
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	950	1050	850	1100	900	1000	850	1150
Loaf,	lb.	—		19	20	18	23	18	25
Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	—		140	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		—		—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	425		250	275	—		250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8½	9	10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	—		80	85
Whiskey,	gall.	32	35	25	30		30	33	35
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	375	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		125	150	125	160	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—		75	125	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

STOLEN

From the stable of the subscriber on Saturday night the 22d inst. a bay Horse, saddle and bridle. The horse is about eight years old, about four feet ten inches high, has a small white spot on his rump, his eyes weak and sometimes appear as though he would become blind; he is very spirited, particularly when in geer; is remarkably ticklish on his loins, so much so that a mail pad, or even the skirt of a coat, or harness of any kind makes him quite restless and often to kick up. The subscriber is the more particular in describing this peculiarity, as it is one which he has from the first possessed, and may more readily than any other description lead to his discovery. His feet were shod all round, the shoes not ewaged, one on a hind foot has been corked and somewhat worn, the others are new. A liberal reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or any information respecting him addressed to the post master at Mount Tirzah, Person county, N. C.

Phillips Moore.

Mount Tirzah, March 25. 23—3w

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following negroes, now in the possession of Richard Peacock, viz Mill, aged about 36 years, and her children Julia aged 11, Rose aged 9, Peter aged 5 Cato aged 3, and Anne aged 1 year, as the title to them cannot be made good without my consent.

Martin Palmer.

April 1. 24—3wp

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their fall supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

which they are determined to sell low for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

They have also on hand a large assortment of LEATHER and SADDLERY, of every description, which they will sell lower than can be purchased in this market.

Turner & Phillips.

Nov. 20. 05—

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. A. J. Bingham, a few weeks since, a young negro woman named CATY. She is doubtless harbored by some villain in the neighborhood who is waiting for the reward of delivery. Five dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of CATY alone, or twenty-five dollars for CATY and her harborer.

W. J. Bingham.

April 8. 25—3w

READY MADE CLOTHING.

N. J. PALMER has just received and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an assortment of

Ready Made CLOTHING,

consisting of Great Coats, Cloaks, Sutouts, Frock and Close Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. also

Leghorn, Suttin & Silk BONNETS,

trimmed; which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

All orders for articles in the above line will be received and promptly supplied.

He still continues to keep an assortment of *BOOKS & STATIONARY* for sale at his usual low prices. Additonal supplies short expected.

April 1. 21—3w

THE BLOODED HORSE ARABIAN,

WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, Groom.

February 5. 16—

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale,

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humpey.

February 12. 17—tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. April 1st, 1828.

A
Walker Anderson
Wm. Anderson
Benj. H. Alston
Thos. Armstrong
Nicholas Atkins
James Allison
Miss Polly Anderson
Archibald A Austin

B
Joshua Berry
James Bradley
Benjamin R. Baird
Wimson Burton
Wm. D. Betholl 2
Ezekiel Brewer
James Browning
Thomas Burlow
Jas Blackwell

C
Samuel Child 4
Duncan Cameron
John Cheek
James Crabtree
Thomas Clancy 2
James Child 3
John Cooley
Isaac Craig
John Carigan
James A Craig

D
Lydia Dilliard
Miss Martha Debruler
Wm. A. F. Davidson 3
Edward Davis
Elijah Dollar
Mr. Douglas
Robert Davis
m. L and Ann Durham
Thomas Dodson
John H Davis
John Dickerson

E
Robert Eaton
Henry B. Elliott

F
Dr. Thos. J. Faddis 3
Nathan Finley
Alecy Flintain
George Ferrill
Sterling W. Fowler
Franklin Library Soc.
Henry M. Fitts
Mrs. Mary Flintiff

G
Dr. Wm. B. Grove
Jonathan Grant
Robert Gressam

H
Mrs. Mary Harris
Wm. Harrison
Catharine Horton
James Hutcheson
Archibald Henderson
William Holt
Thomas Holloway 2
Francis L. Hawks
Wm. Huntington
George Hathco
Henry Hurdle
James Hurdle
Miss Ann L. Hooper
John Hart
Andrew Hughes
Neal H. Horton
Isaac H. Howze 2
Phebe Hazell
Thomas Hastings
W. H. Hill
Mordecai L. Hammond
Agathe Haynes
Miss Nancy Huntington

I
Phillip & Mary Isley
William Inscore
Samuel S. Jackson
Edmund Jones
Stephen Jestice

L
Aaron W. Lyon
Robert Love
Cincinnatus D. Lindsey
Wm. Lipscomb
Nicholas Long 2
Mrs. Mary Laws
Caleb Linsey
Joseph W. Latta

M
Richard Mason 2
James H. Morrow
John M. Moody
Joseph Marshall 2
W. M'Cauley
A. D. Murphey 2
David Murden
Phillip Mershen
Stephen Moore
James B. Moore
Mrs. Ann Mackee
Peter U. Murphey
Alfred Moore
Mrs. Fanny Murden
Mrs. Mary Marshall

N
Robert Nale
Robert Nutt

P
Miss Jane G. Polk
Daniel A. Pardue
N. J. Palmer 2
Thomas Patterson
Manh Patterson
Willam Palmer
Martin Pickett
Temperance Primrose

R
Willis Reeves
Wiley A. Reese
John Roberts
Frederick Reeves
Delilah Rhodes

S
Stephen S. Sarsley
John Scott 2
Miss Eliza Sloan
Robert Strange
John Stockard
J. P. Sneed 2
Wm. Smith
Miss Sarah Scott
James Strayhorn 3

T
Owen Thomas
James Turner 2
Josiah Turner
William Thompson
Mrs. Martha Turner
John U. Taylor

W
Thomas Wilson
John Watson
John Waggoner
Miss Eliza G. Womack
Johnston Webb
P. H inston
Levi Williams
Mrs. Elizabeth Woods
John Walker
James Webb
Mrs. Margaret Watson
Mrs. Elenor Wittye
Kirkland & Webb

Y
James M. Yancey
David Yarborough 3

☞ Those who have been in the habit of making deposits, are notified that unless they call and pay arrearages, and make new deposits, they need not expect to receive their letters, except on cash payments.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

April 1. 24—3w

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1828.

James Holdman, vs. *Andrew Murdock, adm'r. of James Murdock, dec'd.* } Justice's execution, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Murdock, one of the heirs at law of the said James Murdock, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Murdock appear at the next term of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause wherefore the land levied on shall not be sold, judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Test, **J. Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 22—6w

BLANKS for sale at this office.

From the African Repository.

THE UNFORTUNATE MOOR.

A gentleman in Natchez has communicated the following account of an individual who is now offered as an emigrant to the colony of Liberia.—The society has every disposition to aid the unfortunate man, and it is hoped that he may take a passage in the next expedition.

Natchez, (Miss.) Dec. 13, 1827.

Dear Sir:

I address you in behalf of an unfortunate man, a native of Africa, who has been held in slavery, in this state, for thirty nine years. A letter has been addressed to the department of state concerning this person, under the hope that the general government might consider him a fit subject for their interposition. As yet, however, I believe nothing has been done. Believing he might be of incalculable importance to the colony at Liberia, I have no hesitation in offering you the suggestions of my own mind.

The person to whom I allude, we familiarly call Prince. His real name is Abduhl Rahhahman. He was born in 1762, at Tombuctoo, where his uncle, Abu-Abrahim, was at that time king. The father of Prince was sent out, as a governor, to Footah Jallo, which was, at that time, a colony of, or in some manner tributary to, Tombuctoo. This country afterward became independent of the mother country, and Almam Abrahim was made king. Prince, after completing his education, entered the army. He very soon rose to distinction, and at the age of twenty-six was appointed to the command of an army of about two thousand men, to be employed against the Hebohs, a tribe of negroes at the north of Footah Jallo. He marched into their country, and succeeded in putting them to flight, & laid waste their towns. Believing his object accomplished, he commenced his retreat. The Hebohs, however, rallied, and by a circuitous rout and rapid march es, ambushed themselves in a narrow defile of the mountain through which Prince was to pass. He fell into the snare, and with almost his entire army, was made prisoner and sold to the Mandingoes, and by them put on board a slave ship then upon the coast.

Prince has been the property of Col. James F. of this place, during his whole captivity. During that time, Col. F. states he has never known him intoxicated, (he makes no use of ardent spirits)—never detected him in dishonesty or falsehood—nor has he known him guilty of a mean action; and though born and raised in affluence, he has submitted to his fate without a murmur, and has been an industrious and faithful servant.

The story of this man's life is eventful and interesting. Did my conviction of the truth depend exclusively on my confidence in the fidelity of his own narrative, I could scarcely entertain a shadow of doubt. Fortunately, however, the most incredulous may be satisfied.

Dr. C. a highly distinguished physician of this place, now deceased, knew Prince intimately at Teembon, in Footah Jallo. He was taken by Prince to his own house, where during a long and painful illness of the disease peculiar to that climate, he was treated with kindness and humanity. They were recognized by each other in this country, and Prince now relates their first meeting here as deeply affecting. Exertions were made on the part of Dr. C. to emancipate him, and enable him to return to his native country. From causes altogether inexplicable to me, it was never effected.

That Prince is a Moor, there can be but little doubt. He is six feet in height; and though sixty five years of age, he has the vigor of the meridian of life. When he arrived in this country, his hair hung in flowing ringlets far below his shoulders. Much against his will, his master compelled him to submit to the sheers, and this ornament, which the Moor would part with in his own country only with his life, since that time he has entirely neglected. It has become coarse, and in some degree curly. His skin, also, by long service in the sun, and the privations of bondage, has been materially changed; and his whole appearance indicates the Foolah rather than the Moor. But Prince states explicitly, and with an air of pride, that not a drop of negro blood runs through his veins. He places the negro in a scale of being infinitely below the Moor. His prejudices, however, have been so far overcome as to marry; and he now has a numerous offspring.

At my own request, Prince often visits me. He is extremely modest, polite, and intelligent. I have frequently examined him in the geography of his own and contiguous countries—their political condition, forms of government, manners and customs, religion, &c. &c. His knowledge is accurate to the minutest degree, so far as I have compared it with the best authorities.—He possesses a large stock of valuable information of the countries south of the great desert. North of that, he has never travelled.

Prince was educated and perhaps is still, *nomidally* at least, a Mohamedan. I have conversed with him much upon this subject, and find him friendly disposed towards the Christian religion. He is extremely anxious for an Arabic Testament. He has heard it read in English, and admires its precepts. His principal objections are, tha *Christians do not follow them.* His reasoning upon this subject is pertinent, and, to our shame, is almost unanswerable. I can only remind him of the infallibility of man, and, from his own position, endeavor to show him the necessity of the great atonement, and the mercy of God through Christ to erring man.

The father of Prince died soon after the capture of his son.—His brother Almam Abduhl Gaudeic succeeded to the throne, and I believe, is the present reigning monarch. Prince states that he himself is entitled to the throne from this circumstance: His brother is of the half blood: his mother being an African.—This circumstance, it appears, provided there is no disparity in moral qualities, creates a preference. But he has no wish to enter again the bustle of public life. Many years of servitude have entirely subdued his ambition for power. He will be happy—he speaks to me upon this subject with a countenance beaming with joy—if he can return to his native country, live the friend of the white man, and die in the land of his fathers.

I would here mention that Col. F. is ready to give him up without an equivalent. I have also explained to Prince the object of the establishment at Liberia. He speaks with gratitude of the benovolent design; and, taking into view the very short distance between that place and his own country, he feels assured he can be of very great service to that colony.

I now commend him to the favorable consideration of your society. I cannot persuade myself but that you will seize with avidity an instrument that appears so completely adapted to your wants. Is it impossible—is it *improbable* that Abduhl Rahhahman may become the chief pioneer of civilization to unenlightened Africa—that, armed with the Bible, he may be the foremost of that band of pilgrims who shall roll back the mighty waves of darkness and superstition, and plant the cross of the Redeemer upon the furthermost mountains of Kong! Wishing, Rev. sir, the benevolent society of which you are the able organ, all the success that so noble a cause merits, and commending it to the guidance of him who doeth all things well, I remain with the highest respect, &c.

"So soon as a man takes pleasure in hearing slander, he is to be ranked in the number of slanderers."

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour,
O'er every land."

KEEPING HORSES.

Every gentleman who is obliged by his health or his business to keep a horse, complains of the enormous expense incurred by it. If allowed to eat and waste as much as he chooses, a horse will consume from four to five tons of hay in a year, besides the necessary grain. But it is asserted from actual experiment, that ten pounds of good hay, with two quarts of corn a day are enough to keep a common horse in fine order. Ten pounds of hay a day are 3650 pounds, little more than a ton and a half a year—and two quarts of corn a day are about twenty three bushels a year. Call hay seven dollars a ton, and corn four shillings a bushel, and you make the annual expense of feeding a horse twenty-six or seven dollars, about half as much as it commonly costs.

To keep a horse in the cheapest and healthiest manner, let him stand on green turf, dug up pretty thick, and placed on the floor of his stable—let him be carefully and faithfully curried every day. This is of more importance than is sometimes imagined. It opens the pores and preserves a healthful state of the skin, on which in horses as in men depends as much as on almost any thing else, the proper and healthy operation of the various animal functions.

Although the inferior animals are not, like men, subject to unnatural appetites on account of unnatural stimulants received into the stomach, they unquestionably often consume more food than is necessary to maintain their vigor and spirit. This surplus it is economy to ascertain and retrench.

Corn is cheaper than oats for horses, because there is more heart in a quantity of the same price. It is better to be given two or three times a day in small messes—and to be given dry, that the mastication of it may keep the mouth in a healthful state.

To measure hay, the tare of a basket may be taken, and the hay given from it in small quantities through the day, but chiefly at night.

A horse that is not used should be fed with corn but sparingly. It should be occasionally salted.

It is not perhaps generally considered, that horses are subject to colds and fevers as really as men. They should therefore be used with great tenderness and delicacy, and often washed in cold water. The pulse generally indicates the health of a horse. It may be felt about an inch back of the eye, and in health beats about 35 strokes in a minute.

The great secret in making horses look well, is attention to them.—Men who are above looking to their horses, will seldom ride good ones.

In using horses it is better to drive briskly and stop often, than to drive even slowly by long stages.

The construction of the first water works in Philadelphia, was commenced in March, 1799. The expenses incurred from that date to March 1, 1803, were $296 604 33. So great was the undertaking considered in that day, that as an inducement to capitalists to lend money to carry it on, the privilege of using the water for a certain period free of cost, was granted to them as a premium on the loans. In 1803, 126 houses were supplied with water free of cost. The whole water rent for that year, was only 961 dollars. It was derived from 120 dwelling houses, and 21 factories, stables, &c.

In 1814, 2850 dwelling houses were supplied with the water, and the total rental was $17,883 00. In this year the expense of raising the water by steam engines, was about $24,000.

In 1817, about 400 feet of iron pipe, were laid by way of experiment. The extent of wooden pipes laid at that time, exceeded 32 miles, independent of the mains leading from the reservoir.

In 1818, the steam engine at Fair Mount was in operation. In this year the expenses of raising the water was about 16 000 dollars. Duplicate of water rents $19 922, accruing from 3248 houses.

The iron pipes extended on the 1st of January of the present year, about 28 miles and a quarter.

The whole expense of raising the water by water power, was last year only 1478 dollars. The duplicates of the water rents in the city, amounted to 30,378 dollars—in the districts, 3182. Total, 33 560.

For the year 1828, the duplicates of water rents in the city amount to $32,521 50. Increase $10 371 75 Increase in one year $2,384 50

Philadelphia Gazette.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, March 31.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the fast sailing packet ship York, Captain De Cost, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26 h February, we have received from our attentive correspondents, London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 26 h.

By this arrival we have a full and official confirmation of the late accounts, and one day later from Constantinople. The proceedings of the Sultan, are of such a character, that all doubts as to his intentions, and the consequent measures of the Allied powers, must vanish. The "Courier," a paper which is emphatically the organ of the government, and which changed its editor simultaneously with the change in the ministry, has at length admitted the impossibility of preserving peace. As the difficulties between the allied powers and the Porte, and the prospects of war or peace, excite the most intense interest, both in England and this country, we have devoted the little time allowed us since the receipt of our English files and our paper going to press, to collecting the views of the British public, on this important subject. What the Courier says, ought to be considered, as it is, the language of the ministry.

London, February 22.

The French papers which arrived yesterday and last night confirm the warlike intelligence previously received from Constantinople. The affected moderation of the Sultan, it continues to be stated, had been suddenly changed for the most ardent and active hostility, and the means prepared in silence during the last four months, were of sufficient magnitude to justify, in some degree, the confidence which the porte entertained in her own strength.

Upwards of 100,000 Asiatic troops had arrived in the vicinity of the capital, and only waited the signal for crossing over to the European side of the Bosphorus. Under these circumstances little hope remained of the Sultan being brought back to a sense of his real interests. The consciousness of inferiority had alone checked his fury after the battle of Navarin; now that consciousness had departed, all the causes of irritation which had hitherto festered at his heart, broke open the more freely, as instead of having to encounter and repel a crusade, he found himself in a condition to inflict one upon the christian world. *New Times.*

February 28.

Some additional intelligence from Constantinople, has been furnished by the Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday. It corroborates the previous accounts, and, if true, would leave but feeble hopes of peace. The Manifesto issued by the porte, to which we alluded yesterday and the day before, has arrived, and is couched in no treasured or doubtful terms.

A circular order to the Pachas shows that the forbearance of the Porte after the battles of Navarin, was only to gain time, and accuses the Russians of having at length succeeded in seducing two other powers, to assist in overthrowing the Ottoman empire.

The measures adopted by the Porte correspond with the disposition manifested in the documents we have alluded to. French, English and Russian subjects, some of whom have resided at Constantinople for thirty years, have been sent to Asia; vessels with corn have been unloaded for the supply of the Turkish armies; reinforcements of men, cannon and ammunition, take their departure daily from Constantinople, and are to shape their course towards the Danube, as soon as the weather is sufficiently open. *Courier.*

French papers to the 21st inst. reached us by express last night. Their contents confirm all that had been announced respecting the sudden change in the policy and conduct of the Porte: the banishment of British, French and Russian subjects, and the appeal to the religious fanaticism of the people. These measures had been agreed upon immediately after the battle of Navarin, but had been suspended in consequence of the active negotiations which followed that event. They have now been adopted, we are told, "on account of the departure of the ambassadors from Constantinople." In vain did the ministers of the neutral powers interfere; even the Austrian Internuncio was cavalierly told "that the Porte would have it so." The anger of the Sultan extended itself to the Mussulmen; for it was said that Taher Pacha, who had fought at Navarin, had been beheaded. *New Times.*

From the London Courier, of Feb. 20.

The Foreign Relations of France.

We have yesterday, a short account of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs' speech, in the Chamber of Peers, on Friday last. The Moniteur of Sunday reports the speech at great length. The following are the only parts that will be interesting to our readers.

"The very origin of the misfortunes of the Greeks, which had not begun in Greece itself—the want of agreement in the first resistance—the abuse that was made elsewhere of the example of an insurrection which despair seemed to justify—all these circumstances demanded serious meditation on the part of the powers. The desire to tranquilize Greece indicated the necessity of obtaining that result by force, if persuasion should fail. War, therefore, became a possible condition of the pacification desired, and this war included in it the most serious question of modern times—a question which had arrested the genius of Catherine, the wisdom of Alexander, the policy of a whole century, and European civilization.

"To tranquilize Greece without overthrowing an edifice, the fall of which might convulse Europe, was the problem to be solved. The difficulty was increased by delay, torrents of blood daily flowed, and alienated more and more the contending parties. Philanthropy and piety by turns proposed impracticable plans. The mediation of the governments became necessary."

After tracing the course of events, from the signing of the Protocol at St. Petersburgh, to the treaty of the 6 h of July, and the subsequent communication of it to the Porte and to Ibrahim Pacha, who, it was hoped, would suspend hostilities till he received further instructions, the speaker continued—

"The combined fleets had driven into the port of Navarin the numerous fleet of the Pacha, part of which, notwithstanding his promise, he had left to commit fresh hostilities. It was necessary to secure the means of reducing Ibrahim to inaction. The squadrons entered the harbour itself, but proceeded by words of peace and several flags of truce. The Turks either did not, or pretended not to understand the intentions of the admirals they dared to attack. The chastisement of this audacity was prompt and terrible. The three squadrons emulated each other in courage and honor. And you know, noble peers, that in the opinion and by the confession of his worthy rivals, the French admiral obtained one of the most brilliant palms of that day.

"This was glory, but it was not war; for the very day after the battle, the admirals had assumed their pacific attitude. They declared that they did not consider themselves in a state of hostility with the Porte, for having avenged the honor of their flags.—In fact, no subsequent fact has contradicted these assurances, and the porte itself must have been sensible that the commanders of their fleet had drawn down their misfortunes on themselves, since it has not shown any irritation towards the ambassadors, or any resentment towards the christians. It, however, persisted in its refusal, but endeavouring by all means to retain the ambassadors, who have at length found it necessary to quit Constantinople.—Since their departure the Porte has applied directly to their Cabinets, in order still to keep up some intercourse with them. It has also taken under its special protection the subjects of the three powers. The interest of those of the king are besides entrusted for the moment to the ambassadors of the Netherlands, who is entitled on this occasion to the gratitude of his majesty's government.

"This statement proves to you, that our relations with the Porte are suspended, but not broken off.—The ambassadors who have left Constantinople are going to meet at Corfu, near the theatre of events, conveniently situated, both to renew the negociations which they had commenced, and to concert measures with the admirals to put down the piracy which afflicts the Archipelago, and the infamy of which was one of the causes of the proposed mediation."

"The three courts," he said, "are acting in the most perfect harmony with regard to the affairs of Greece. Their union, founded on an entire conformity of views and principles, is further strengthened by every thing which a noble disinterestedness and a sincere love of peace can inspire them with, on behalf of their generous enterprise.

"It may, perhaps, be permitted me to bear testimony here to the noble assurances which I have had the happiness to receive personally from the mouth of the young sovereign of a great empire, the worthy inheritor of the wisdom of Alexander; and who has also a right to reckon on the fidelity of his allies in the engagements which bind them all, and guarantee the maintenance of the balance in Europe.

"You have just heard the royal protestations of the ministers of Great Britain; and the firm intention manifested to you on the part of the king, to execute scrupulously the treaty which he has subscribed, completes the guarantee of a success which we still hope to be able to maintain without having recourse to arms."

On Tuesday evening, a young lady on a visit to a friend in Kensington, swallowed a quantity of laudanum, in consequence of being disappointed in a love affair with a gentleman, to whom she was devotedly attached. The nuptial day appointed was for Tuesday, and on the Thursday previous, every arrangement was made for the ceremony, the ring bought and suitable apartments taken for their reception; the lover then took his leave, promising to return on the following day, but never made his appearance. On the marriage day the young lady purchased laudanum, in small quantities at different chemists' shops in the neighbourhood, which she swallowed at six o'clock in the evening. Scarcely had she taken the noxious drug, when the lover appeared to explain his absence; in an agony of despair, she clasped him in her arms, confessing at the same time what she had done. Medical aid was instantly sent for, and the intended bride upon the proper remedies being applied, was fortunately saved, and is now happily in a state of convalescence. *London Exam.*

Advices from Madras to the 18th of October, announce the re-commencement of hostilities with the Rajah of Kolapore, and one of his strong fortresses had already been taken by the British troops.

We are informed that Capt. Franklin will make another journey to the northern coast of America, in order to complete his survey, by traversing the space left between him and Captain Beechy.

It is said that the Marquises of Hertford and Stafford, as well as the Earl of Lonsdale, are about to be raised to the dignity of Dukes.

By the investiture of Sir Henry Wellesley, now Lord Cowley, with the honours of the Peerage, an instance is afforded, unprecedented, except in the Royal blood, of four brothers being at once entitled to sit in the house of Peers.

The dignity of a Baronet has been granted to Francis Freeling, of the general post office. *London paper.*

An English paper, speaking of the violent disputes between the assembly of Lower Canada, and Lord Dalhousie, remarks—"But we doubt, very gravely, whether military men ought ever to be employed as civil governors, over any portion of a free people. They have, one and all, an instinctive jealousy of privileges, which set at defiance their own power; they are habituated to command, but not to persuade or reason; they dread freedom of speech and hate a deliberative assembly. Their tone is, therefore, for the most part, that of haughty uncompromising power."

RAILWAY.—A wager, for a small amount, as to the power of draught of a horse on the Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, was decided in presence of several of the members of the committee of management of the railway, and a great crowd of spectators. The horse in question started from Gargil Colliery, drawing a weight of fifty tons, on 14 wagons, which it conveyed to Kirkintilloch, a distance of seven miles, in the short space of one hour and forty one minutes. The first two miles of the above distance was on a level, and the remainder was on a descent varying from one in 120 to 1 100 with several level tracts. *Glasgow Chronicle.*

Extracts from the Canton Register.

The 16th of November was the last day of the illuminations and street plays, in honour of the god of fire, which had been celebrating for a month in Canton. On the 15th a company of actors performed in the street, in the Mandarin dialect.

The Chinsee, who take a liking to each other, or one with money, who wishes the aid of another in power, or vice versa, very often bind themselves to a fraternal relation by exchanging cards. They are then called Hwan tee beung te; "exchange card, senior and junior brothers."

The secret of rendering docile, and handling with impunity the most venomous serpents, which has so long been in the possession of the inhabitants of Western India, is not unknown in China. It is observed that the native snake catchers in Canton rub their hands previously to taking hold of the snake, with an antidote composed of pounded herbs. The virtue of which is such that they hold with the naked hand, and provoke fearlessly, the deadly Cobra de capello, or spectacle viper, a serpent, which, next to the rattle snake of North America, is perhaps one of the most dangerous reptiles in existence.

There is an opinion among the natives from the frequent natural calamities of drought, or deluge, that something unprosperous is hanging over the empire.

Peking, Aug. 22.

His imperial majesty has directed the military council of the empire to write to the governor of the capital, requiring him to go in person to the various temples dedicated to the "black dragon deep, the white dragon deep, the dragon god hall," &c. to ascertain whether these places required repairs, or not. For his majesty is deeply penetrated with a feeling of gratitude to the presiding divinities; who had, in consequence of devout prayer, granted rain to the thirsty fields of Peking province.

The editor of an English paper states, that, from various conversations with those engaged in the battle of Navarin, the Turkish and Egyptian fleets were held rather too cheap by the allied squadrons, and that, but for the timely arrival of a second "Blucher," in the person of the Russian admiral, the ships of the Allies would have run a great risk of being destroyed by the red-hot balls from the Turkish forts. These forts were silenced by the Russian admiral. The hot balls which struck the English ships are said to have been in size about the circumference of argand lamps. The Genoa was struck by a stone that weighed 120 pounds, which killed four men, entering the lower deck five feet above water, and leaving a gap that puzzled the carpenters to patch up.

Charleston, Friday April 4.

SINGULAR DETECTION.

On Tuesday evening last, a gentleman was robbed in the Circus of one thousand dollars—a few hours afterwards, another gentleman returning home, met in the street a man greatly intoxicated, and who, after a short conversation, was found to have on his person $800 or $900. The latter gentleman, conceiving he would be serving a man who, in his convivisity, had gone farther perhaps than he intended—and who, in the condition he was then, run the risque of losing the money he had, determined on the benevolent purpose of conducting him to the watch house, and deposited the money with the officer of the guard:—Early the next morning, the gentleman who lost the money made application at the guard house, and identified the same as his property—and jolly Bacchus was lodged in jail, to await his trial at the next court of sessions for this district. We are informed the above person is just out of a seven years' apprenticeship in the New York state prison.

Charleston Courier.

The late Treasurer of Virginia.

It has been ascertained that Jerman Baker suffered himself to be so far overcome by the heavy pecuniary embarrassments under which he has been labouring, as to appropriate upwards of $25 000 of the funds committed to his trust, to his own use. Suspicion that all was not right, was excited by the appearance of some cross checking in his bank accounts. On the 31st December, the treasurer had drawn a check on the Farmers' Bank in favour of the Bank of Virginia for $11,730—and on the same day, a check on the Virginia bank in favor of the Farmers' for $9,880—which checks had not been reciprocally presented by the banks for payment, but which entered into the statements rendered by the banks of the monies then standing in them to the commonwealth's credit.

On Thursday (the 27th inst.) the committee called upon the treasurer for an explanation of these cross checks, which he promised to give on the following day—and on that night he breathed his last.

Pottstown, Penn. April 4.

The trade on the Schuylkill canal has commenced in earnest.—the sound of the boatmen's horns, re-echoing through the mountains and vallies, imparts to the scene a pleasing interest. Business does not cease with the setting sun; night and day we hear the martial sound of this favourite instrument; and the bustle of men loading and unloading. On Sunday last no less than forty boats passed this place, destined for various places along the canal.

Richard Bache, esq. postmaster at Philadelphia, has been fined one hundred dollars for an assault on John Binns, an alderman of the city of Philadelphia and editor of the Democratic Press. One count in the indictment was, that the assault had been committed upon Mr. Binns when engaged in the discharge of his duties as a magistrate. The counsel of Mr. Bache contended that Mr. Binns was not an alderman or magistrate, because he had accepted the appointment from the general government of publisher of the laws of the United States, in contravention of the laws of Pennsylvania. Judge Rogers delivered an opinion, in which chief justice Gibson concurred, vacating the commission of Mr. Binns as alderman. Judge Tod, judge Houston, and judge Smith, dissented; and being a majority of the court, they of course ruled the commission of Mr. Binns to be valid.

We mentioned a few weeks since, the death of a citizen of Hertford county, N. C. as having been caused by a small puncture with a needle, on the back of his hand, while in the act of using a towel in which the needle was sticking; a case very nearly similar has occurred in this town.—Mr. Enos Eldridge, who kept a small grocery on Church street, while in the act of thrusting his hand down into a pork barrel, struck the lower joint of the middle finger against the point of a hoop nail that protruded through the stave, making a slight incision, from which two or three drops of blood exuded. This happened on Sunday morning week, the 23d ult. He took but little notice of it at the time, but in the course of the day he experienced a very painful sensation in the hand and wrist, and about midnight was seized with a severe fit of ague, which was succeeded by a high state of fever, the pain extending up to the shoulder. On Monday he sent for a physician, who found the patient in extreme agony.

with distinct traces of inflammation, extending from the wrist to the shoulder joint; and the arm swollen to thrice its natural size. Poulticing and depletion was resorted to with very little effect. The fever, and consequently the inflammation and swelling, prevailed over all the efforts of medical skill, and on the 11th day, last Tuesday, the patient expired. *Norfolk Herald.*

From the National Intelligencer.

SUSPICIOUS LIBERALITY.

It is well known to our political readers, that Mr. Amos Kendall is the editor of the Kentucky Argus. There is no man, among the adversaries of Mr. Clay, who seems to have kneaded into his political opposition so large a portion of personal bitterness against that distinguished individual. The fable of the man and the viper has received a forcible illustration from the conduct of Mr. Kendall. The analogy between the editor and the reptile is striking, and perfect to the end. Mr. Kendall was in sickness and misery: he was taken into the bosom of Mr. Clay's family, was warmed and fostered into health and comfort and public notice; he has repaid the debt by striking his poisonous fangs into the bosom of his benefactor. The parallel, therefore, between the editor and the reptile is complete.

Mr. Amos Kendall was a prominent witness, full of zeal and redundant of testimony, in the recent investigation set on foot by the Kentucky legislature into the conduct of Mr. Clay. If the investigation did not terminate in the disgrace of Mr. Clay, it was not because Mr. Kendall was defective in the inclination to direct it to that determination. If it resulted only in the disgrace of the enemies of Mr. Clay, as every man in possession of the facts knows that it did, it was not from lack of activity, on the part of Mr. Kendall, to load the shrine of slander with trophies, nor from any reluctance to surrender there whatever he might have gleaned in those moments when the strong claim of distress obtained for him the favour and confidence of the men whose reputation he has now endeavored to assassinate.

The reader may desire, for the honor of our common nature, to find some reason for this active ingratitude, which may place it in a less hateful light. We are at a loss to assign a reason. If any can be found in the following facts, our readers can judge for themselves: A little before the late investigation, by the Kentucky legislature, Mr. Kendall was in Washington, on terms of familiar and, it is fair to presume, confidential intercourse, with the opposition members of the Kentucky delegation. Since his return home, it appears he has exposed for sale, and sold, a check for $1,610, given to him by T. P. Moore, one of the Kentucky delegation. This check was received by him after the close of the investigation in Kentucky. Whether it was a recompense for the part he took in that act, we cannot pretend to determine. This circumstance has given cause for some insinuations on the subject of the purity of Mr. Kendall's course.

It is true, that no men have exhibited greater indignation on account of the assumed bribery and corruption on the part of Mr. Clay, than Messrs. Moore and Kendall, and it would therefore appear, if men are what they seem to be, that men so sensitive on the subject of political dishonour, could not, in their own course, have been guilty of any acts kindred to those, the very naming of which makes them faint and sicken. But the amount of the check, the connexion of the parties, the timing of this liberality, the comparison of it with the recent liberality of the opposition members in supporting their presses, and the zeal and activity displayed by Mr Kendall on his return home, mark the transaction with a suspicious hue; and almost induce us to believe that those who talk most loudly against the corruption of the press, have no insurmountable reluctance to try themselves how far that corruption may be carried into effect.

If the above-named check was given to purchase the adhesion of Mr. Amos Kendall to the Jackson party, we apprehend that the party has obtained but a frail bargain. The man who could prove traitorous to the noblest and most generous feelings of human nature, can never be bound long by a tie which is merely selfish and sordid.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Monday, March 31.

In the Senate, the bill for the encouragement of vaccination, was after some discussion, rejected. The bill for regulating the commercial intercourse of the United States with the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, was discussed with some animation, and unanimously ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, after a short preliminary discussion on the bill to authorise the sale of lands by the United States, which was passed, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the tariff, when Mr. Sprague moved to amend the second section of the bill, by striking out so much as imposes a duty on molasses and hemp. In support of his motion he spoke at some length, but before he had concluded, the committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, moved the consideration of the resolution, relative to the adjournment of congress, which he offered some days since, and the question of consideration being taken by ayes and noes, was rejected, the ayes being 73, noes 93.

Tuesday, April 1.

In the Senate, a large number of bills, both public and private, had their third reading, and were passed. The bill allowing duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Louisville, Concinnati and St. Louis, (to which was added by amendment Nashville) to be collected at those places, was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The remainder of the day was spent in the discussion of the graduation bill.

In the House of Representatives, the house resumed the consideration, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, of the tariff, when Mr. Sprague concluded his remarks in support of his proposition to strike out the clauses of the bill which impose duties on hemp and molasses. Mr. Buchanan followed, but after speaking for some time, he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise, which prevailed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown, widow of the late General Brown, on which some discussion took place, but the bill was reported to the house, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow, by a vote of 88 to 77.

Wednesday, April 2.

In the Senate, many bills were passed. The bill to graduate the price of the public lands, &c. was considered. Mr. Barton offered an amendment to the bill, striking out the whole bill after the enacting clause, and inserting the provisions following: That the price of the public lands be reduced to 75 cents per acre, and that donations of quarter sections be made, on ceratin conditions, to actual settlers and cultivators. The bill for the relief of Jacob Clements was discussed at great length and rejected.

In the house of Representatives, the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown was passed by a vote of 97 to 78. The house then in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, resumed the discussion of the tariff. Mr Buchanan concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Carson, Mr. Stanberry and Mr. Ingersol. Mr. Wright then introduced an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Sprague, which after striking out certain items, introduced the duties on wool and woollens, nearly according with the second amendment offered by Mr. Mallary.—On motion of Mr. Reed the committee then rose and reported progress. The amendment of Mr. Wright was ordered to be printed.

Thursday, April 3.

In the Senate, the bill regulating processes in the courts of the United States, in those states admitted into the Union since 1789, was, after a long discussion, ordered to a third reading. Some private bills were disposed of.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, on Wednesday containing a call for information relative to internal improvements, led to some discussion, which was cut short by the expiration of the hour devoted to motions and resolutions. Mr. Oakley gave notice that when the tariff should again be taken up, he should move to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, in order to bring it into the house. The house then, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of that bill, when Mr. Reed made a speech in favor of the amendment of Mr. Sprague. After some explanations between Mr. Sprague and Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Clark expressed a desire to amend the amendment, and to make some accompanying remarks, and made a successful motion that the committee rise.

Friday, April 4.

In the Senate, some time was spent in the consideration of executive business. The process act was read a third time and passed. The bill authorizing the payment of interest to the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; to which were added by amendments, South Carolina, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, was, after a long discussion, ordered to a third reading.

The House of Representatives, resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe calling for information on the subject of works of internal improvement, but before any question was taken upon it, the discussion was again suspended by the expiration of the hour. Mr. Hamilton, from the select committee on retrenchments, reported a resolution, giving them authority to send for persons and papers. The house then resumed the consideration of the tariff in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when after some discussion, in which Mr. Clark, of Ken., Mr. Carson, Mr. T. P. Moore, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Martindale, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Mallary, Mr. J. S. Stephenson, Mr. Stanberry and Mr. Daniel, the motion of Mr. Sprague to strike out the items imposing duties on hemp and molasses was negatived. The amendment moved by Mr. Clarke to introduce a duty on cotton bagging was then decided in the affirmative, ayes 80, noes 76. About seventeen other amendments were then moved, of which a modification of the duty on carpets, moved by Mr. Stevenson, of Penn. and an amendment increasing the duty on foreign spirits from ten cents to thirty cents per gallon, moved by Mr. Buchanan, were carried. The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.—The bill and amendments were then ordered to be printed.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 16.

The article sent to us by mail last week as an advertisement, cannot be inserted until we are made better acquainted with the circumstances. It does not necessarily follow, because a person has taken advantage of the statute of limitations, that therefore he is a man against whom the public should be cautioned. If he conscientiously believes that he has paid the debt, it is right for him to claim the benefit of the law; if he knows the debt is still due, and it can be made thus to appear, he *cannot* take any benefit from it. The law was provided for a valuable purpose; it was to protect those from imposition, who, having honestly paid the debt, might have lost their vouchers, or, from the lapse of time, have become unable to prove the payment. A debt may have been paid, and often is, and yet in a short time have escaped the recollection even of the claimant. To supply a remedy for evils such as these, the law was passed; and it is not dishonorable *honesty* to take advantage of it. It is the fate of all human institutions that evils will creep in; and we therefore see, that a law which was intended to protect an honest individual from being compelled to pay the same debt twice, is sometimes taken advantage of to shield a swindler from the necessity of paying it even once. Such evils will exist, until we have judges that can see into the hearts of men. An application of what we have here said, will disclose our reasons for not publishing the advertisement sent us. The money accompanying it (deducting the postage,) will be returned on application to us.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 10th inst. gives to the friends of the administration the following "crumb of comfort." With a little industry, we doubt not a sufficient supply of "crumbs," equally savory, might be obtained to give all needful "comfort," until the sumptuous entertainment is served up which is anticipated in November next.

"COMMUNICATED.

"At a muster of Capt. Samuel Watson's company in Robeson county, a few day days since, a vote was taken on the presidential question, which resulted in giving 42 for Mr. Adams and 3 for Gen. Jackson."

Retrenchment—"It will be seen that the committee of the House of Representatives on this subject, have asked for and obtained the power to send for persons and papers. This is rather unusual, but for ourselves we have no objection to such a course—for if corruption exists, it is the duty of this inquisitorial committee to expose it to the eyes of the nation; and, on the contrary, if the administration are guiltless, after the charges brought against them, it is but fair that they should be allowed an opportunity to establish their innocence. Therefore we say, proceed with the most rigid scrutiny, and let us know the truth." So says the Petersburg Intelligencer, and so say we.

At the Superior Court of Wake county, *Lockey*, a free man of color, implicated in the charge of disinterring a dead body for the purpose of obtaining the teeth, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment. The principal offender has not been apprehended.

Salisbury, a free boy of color, was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to receive forty lashes.

Enoch Kinchelow, indicted for passing counterfeit money, removed his trial to Franklin.

The New York Daily Advertiser states that a gentleman belonging to that city had placed in their hands one hundred dollars for the benefit of the family of Gov. Clinton. He said considered himself benefitted to a large amount in his business by the patriotic services of the lamented chief magistrate, and on the score of indebtedness, as well as respect and gratitude, he wished to contribute the sum above mentioned.

Franklin Clinton, the youngest child but one of De Witt Clinton, has received a midshipman's warrant.

The office of Inspector of Flour for the city of New York is said to be worth 30,000 dollars.

A newspaper has been commenced at Canton in China, called the Canton Register, by an American resident.

A fire broke out at Newbern on the 4th inst. which destroyed property to the amount of about 2500 dollars.

A copper mine has recently been discovered in Chatham county. The ore yields two and a half cents to the pound.

Raleigh, April 8, 1828.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, appointed by the Convention held in this city, on the 20th of December last, for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket favorable to the re-election of JOHN Q. ADAMS, as president of the United States—

On motion,

Resolved, That the name of RICHARD RUSH, be recommended to the people of North-Carolina, as a suitable candidate for the vice-presidency, at the next presidential election.

Resolved, That the foregoing nomination be inserted in the Raleigh Register, and that the editors of other papers favorably disposed, be requested to copy the same.

J. GALES, *Chairman.*

T. P. DEVEREUX, *Secretary.*

North-Carolina Branch of the American Tract Society.—At a meeting of those friendly to forming a Branch of the American Tract Society in this state, held in Raleigh on the 6th ult., the Rev. Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D. was called to the chair, and the Rev. Stephen Frontis appointed Secretary.

After prayer by the Chairman, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Eveleth and Mahon, agents of the American Tract Society, with the view of stating the nature and object of the institution, and its great utility in extending the blessings of the Redeemer's kingdom. They remarked not only on what might be expected from an institution so valuable, but cited instances so numerous, in which its publications had been blessed to the conversion of souls, as to leave no doubt on the minds of those present of its eminent usefulness.

After some farther discussion, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That it is expedient to form in the city of Raleigh a Branch of the American Tract Society.

And at an adjourned meeting, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. Duncan Cameron, *President.*

Vice Presidents.—Rev. Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D. Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. Rev. Messrs. Josiah Crudup, Wm. Hooper, Hon. Frederick Nash and James Mourwood, Rev. Messrs. Biddle, Wilson, Paisley and Hamner, and Maj. James Owen, and the Rev. Mr. Meredith.

Secretaries.—Rev. P. W. Dowd *Corresponding Secretary*, and Mr. Albert Williams, *Recording Secretary.*

Treasurer Wm. Peace esq.

Directors—Thomas Littlejohn and Thomas L. Cowan, esqs. Rev. Messrs. Witherspoon, Jordan, Morrison and Plummer, John Bell, George Andrews and Thos. Watson, esqs. Rev. Messrs Kilpatrick and Roberson, Dr. Beckwith, Dr. Randolph Webb, I. Wetmore and John Dunn, esqrs.

Executive Committee—Rev. Jonathan Freeman, Rev. P. W. Dowd, I. Wetmore, John Primrose, Wm. R. Hinton, Wm. Peace and Leonidas Polk.

It was, on motion, further,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee address a circular to the friends of the Redeemer throughout the state, acquainting them with what had been done, and inviting their co-operation.

The meeting was then closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dowd.

Diabolical—The N. Y. Gazette gives the following instance of depravity, such as is rare in our country, and which should be reprobated by all who have the common feelings of humanity:—"On Sabbath morning last, between the hours of 11 and 12, a dog was seen running through the streets in the vicinity of Elizabeth and Bayard-streets, enveloped in flames. Some inhuman monster had, it appeared, bathed the unfortunate animals in spirit of turpentine, and applying fire to which, had set the dog at liberty. In this situation it ran into a stable in Elizabeth-street, where a praiseworth youth arrested and quickly immersed it in the gutter, while others arrested the burning of the stable. What might have been the consequences the public can judge. Humanity demands that the proper authorities should investigate this affair, and, if possible, drag the culprit before a tribunal of justice."

The family of the late General Brown left this city yesterday, for their future residence at Brownsville, in the state of New York. This interesting family, and especially the amiable relict of our lamented friend, carry with them the warmest esteem, as well as the sympathy of the whole society of this city, where they have made sincere friends of all who have known them. It is an act of kind liberality, which deserves to be mentioned, that the proprietors of the stages and steam boats, through the whole route, of near 500 miles, have, by the friendly agency of the Postmaster General, tendered to Mrs. Brown, the grantuitous conveyance of herself and family, from this city to Brownsville. *Nat. Intel.*

Mr. Crozet, Engineer of Virginia, in his able and scientific report on the survey of James river, mentions that water lime, so useful for hydraulic works, has been discovered in that state; and he ascribes the honor of this valuable discovery, by which he estimates that the commonwealth may save from 8 to 900,000 dollars, in some of its projected improvements, to John H. Cocke, jr. of Fluvanna county—a young gentleman who, it appears, was engaged for some time in the study and practice of canalling, under Mr. Wright, in New York.

Potatoes.—Immense quantities of potatoes, (of the kind called, in the southern states, *Irish* potatoes) are raised in the township of Hinsdale, Massachusetts; which are sold at from 12½ to 14 cents per bushel. Even at this price, the planting of potatoes is made a profitable business. An acre is made to produce from 200 to 300 bushels; which at the above prices, are worth from 25 to 50 dollars. This result, however, is not attained by the loose, ruinous system of husbandry practised upon in this part of the country. The fields instead of being carelessly *chopp'd* over, are as carefully attended to and nursed, as a garden. Therein lies the secret of making large crops.

In March past, a gentleman of Salisbury dug from his last year's potato-patch, three four bushels of as good Irish potatoes for culinary uses, as he ever raised. In the fall, they were not deemed worth digging up; but at the time they were taken up this spring, they had grown to the ordinary size.

New potatoes were sold in the Philadelphia market the second week in March; they were raised in Jersey, three miles from the city, in open ground, and in the ordinary way without artificial heat or forcing; they were about the size of a walnut.

Western Carolinian.

The venerable John Jay having resigned his office of President of the American Bible Society, in consequence of his advanced age, and increasing infirmities, Richard Varick, esq. of New York, has been unanimously elected by the managers, at their late meeting, to succeed him.

A committee from the senate of New York have unanimously reported, on petition of Henry Eckford, for examination of his conduct as President of the Life and Fire Insurance Company, that they find he had acted "fair and honorably."

The Rev. Dr. Kirkland has resigned the office of President of Harvard College. His health has been infirm for some months.

(BY REQUEST.)

The following extract of a letter published in the American Farmer, is from Wm. E. Brodnaxe, who is noted for having raised more fine horses than any other farmer in Virginia. Virginian was the sire of North-Carolinian.

"Virginian is a fine bred horse; most of his crosses were of my old stock. Sally Painter, a remote cross in his pedigree, was a grey, 4½ feet high, sired by Sterling; she was small and delicate, owing to her bad raising. She had several foals before I got her; she brought me four or five foals, *all valuable;* after which I sold her, and she was carried to the north.

"The only one of her produce which I retained, was Diana by Claudius; she was a black, 4 feet 10 inches high, and remarkably stout made and a very fine mare. She died at 22 years old, having produced me a dozen foals or more. She had a neck like a stallion, and all her produce were fine. The only one I retained of them was her first viz: Minerva by Obscurity, 5 feet 2 inches high, a dark bay, stout made and a fine mare. She brought me only four or five foals; died young with the sleepy staggers. I only retained from her Camilla by Wildair, a blood bay, 5 feet two inches high; she died at 14 years old. She was one of the finest mares I ever saw, and all her produce fine; she was the dam of Maggie, Citizen, Sir Williams, and several others. In those days but few horses were trained to run. I raised only for size and beauty. But all that were trained of the above stock run well; the fact is they turned out more racers than any other stock of my knowledge in Virginia. Madison and Monroe, raised and run by Burwell Wilkes, were from said stock; and every good racer raised by James J. Harrison were also from said stock; I might particularly name Virginian, who either lineally or collaterally partook in his pedigree on the dam's side, of every cross of the above stock.

"W. E. BRODNAXE.

From the Visitor and Telegraph.

DESTRUCTION OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH.

A sound of mirth was heard by night,
  Its merry peals rang high,—
And song and dance and sinful rite
  Bade the wing'd moments fly,—
Glad Sodom, in her pomp and pride,
  Gave up her soul to glee,
And proud Gomorah by her side
  Rang with the revelry.

Thy streets, Zeboim, too, were glad,
  Glad with unholy mirth—
And Admah's druken sons were mad,
  And ruled upon the earth.
The night pass'd on—The torches light
  Flash'd far from tower and wall
And gay forms, gliding to the sight,
  Glanced bright from bower to hall!

The morning came—and all was still,
  Save they, the warn'd from high,
Who fast toward the distant hill,
  With hurried steps fled by.
The sun arose, and fiercely swept
  Along his red'ning path,
While riot's drunken sons still slept,
  Nor dream'd of coming wrath.

There is a dark cloud rolling on,
  Swift as a rushing flood;
Its heaving bosom dim and dun,
  Seems fill'd with flame and blood!
It closes o'er them—fierce and fast
  Red streams of sulphur pour!
Lightning and smoke and fiery blast,
  Mix with the thunder's roar!

And hark! a dark yell rends the sky!
  Ten thousands shriek around!
The cry of mortal agony!
  Man struggling with his God!
'Tis done!—The cloud is roll'd away—
  But where, where is the eye
You dim black lake alone can say,
  Ye cities of the sea!

C——.

SECRET DEVOTION.

I love to steal awhile away
  From every cumbering care,
And spend the hours of setting day
  In humble, grateful prayer.

I love in solitude to shed
  The penitential tear,
And all his promises to plead,
  Where none but God can hear.

I love to think on mercies past,
  And future good implore,
And all my sighs and sorrow cast
  On him whom I adore.

I love by faith to take a view
  Of brighter scenes in heaven:
Such prospects of my strength renew,
  While here by tempests driven.

Thus when life's toilsome day is o'er,
  May its departing ray
Be calm as this impressive hour,
  And lead to endless day.

ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

CATHARINE GREY.

The really affecting history of Catharine Grey and her husband the Earl of Hertford, forms the tale to which her name is assigned. Queen Elizabeth is here described to be enamoured of the Earl: and after the discovery of his connexion with Catharine, her jealousy vents itself in confining them to separate apartments in the tower. We pass over the imaginary interview between the queen and Catharine, and shall commence our extracts with the resolution taken by Elizabeth, who is supposed to be residing in the Tower at the time, to visit Seymour, at the moment when the lieutenant of that fortress has permitted his prisoners to meet, notwithstanding her Majesty's express commands to the contrary—

"The blood faded from Warner's cheek, his knees knocked against each other, and so violent was the agitation of his whole frame, that he was for some time unable to utter a syllable in reply to the queen's address.

"How now, Master Lieutenant!" asked Elizabeth; 'what means this? My resolution is, perhaps, a somewhat a singular one; but surely there is in it nothing so appalling that it should banish the blood from your cheek, and prevent your limbs from performing their functions; Lead on, I say ——'

"Gracious madam!" said Warner, 'pause a moment ere you take this step.'

"Not an instant, SirEdward,' said the queen.—'How! do you dispute the commands of your sovereign!

"Then, most dread sovereign,' said the lieutenant, seeing that it was impossible to preserve his secret, and throwing himself at the queen's feet, 'pardon, pardon, for the most guilty of your majesty's subjects.'

"Ha!" said the queen, using the favorite interjection of her father, while his own proud spirit flushed in her kindled eye, and lowered in her darkening brow; 'what dost thou mean?'

"'The Earl of Hertford is not in his dungeon.'

"What, escaped! Traitor—slave—hast thou suffered him to escape?"

"Warner grovelled on the ground in the most abject posture at the queen's feet, and his frame trembled in every fibre as he said; he is in the Lady Catharine's apartment.

"he there!" shouted the queen as the white foam gathered on her lip, and her own frame became agitated, though not with fear, but uncontrollable anger. 'Guards, seize the traitor!'

"Several yeomen of the guard immediately entered the apartment, and seized the lieutenant of the Tower, binding his arms behind him, but not depriving him of his weapons. The queen acting on the impulse of the moment, commanded one of the guards to conduct her to the dungeon of the Lady Catharine Grey and ordered the others to follow her with Sir Edward Warner in their custody. Anger, hatred, fear, jealousy, all lent wings to her steps. The dungeon door was soon before her; the bolts were withdrawn, and with little of the appearance of a queen in her gait and gestures, excepting that majesty which belongs to the expression of highly wrought feelings, she rushed into the dungeon and found Catharine Grey in the arms of Hertford, who was kissing away the tears that had gathered on her cheek.

"'Seize him—away with him to instant execution!' said the queen.

"The guard gazed for a moment wistfully on each other, and seemed as if they did not understand the command.

"'Seize him! I say,' exclaimed the queen; 'I have myself taken the precaution to be present that I may be assured that he is in your custody, and led away to the death that he has taken so much pains to merit.

"The guards immediately surrounded the Earl, but they yet paused a moment ere they ley him out of the dungeon, when they saw the Lady Catharine throw herself on her knees before Elizabeth, and seize the skirt of her robe.

"'Have pity, pity, gracious queen!' she cried, 'have pity!'

"'Away, minion!' said the queen; 'he had no pity on himself when he ventured to break prison, even in the precincts of our royal palace. His doom is fixed.'

"'Not yet, great queen, not yet!' said Catharine still grasping Elizabeth's robe. 'Can naught save him?'

"'Naught, save my death,' said the queen; and then she added in an under tone, which she did not seem to intend should be audible, while a dark smile played on her lip, 'or perchance thine.'

"Catharine's ear caught the last part of the queen's sentence, and with the quickness of lightning she exclaimed, 'thy death or mine, O queen! then thus,' she added, plucking from the hilt of Sir Edward Warner who stood by her side with his hands bound behind him, a dagger, and brandishing it aloft, 'thus may his life be spared!'

"A cry of 'treason! treason!' prevaded the dungeon, and the guards advanced between Catharine and the queen whose life she seemed to threaten, but ere they could wrest the dagger from her hand; she had burried it in her own bosom.

"'Now, now do I claim thy promise, O queen!' she said as she sunk to the earth, whilst the blood poured in a torrent from her wound, 'Catharine Grey no longer troubles thee—spare the life of the princely Seymour.

"'Her last breath was spent on these words—her last gaze was fixed upon the queen—and pressing the hand of her husband, who was permitted to approach her, in her dying grasp, the spirit of Catharine Grey was released from all its sorrows.

"'The sacrifice of the unhappy lady's life preserved that for which it had been offered up. The queen touched with the melancholy termination of her kinswoman's existence, revoked the despotic and illegal order which she had given for the execution of Hertford, but ordered him to be conducted back to his dungeon, where he remained in close custody for a period of more than nine years. The death of Elizabeth at the expiration of that period released him from his captivity, and then, although he was unable to restore the Lady Catharine to life, he took immediate steps to re-establish her fair fame. In these efforts he was perfectly successful; he proved before the proper tribunals the validity of his marriage, and transmitted his inheritance to his son, who was the issue of that ill fated union."

REPTILES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Mr. Flint, in the Western Monthly Review for February, describes the various species of reptiles that infest the Western and South Western States. Among the venemous serpents are the rattle snake, king snake, water asp, copper head, moccasin snake, hissing snake, and horn snake. One variety of rattle snake is yellow, and is said to inhabit the same burrows with the prairie dog. The copper head is a terrible serpent, and is deemed to inflict a more dangerous bite than the rattle snake. The hissing snake hisses like a goose. "We confined one," says Mr. F. "with a stick across his back, and it instantly bit itself, and soon became swollen and died." The horn snake has a thorn in its tail resembling that of a dunghill cock.

Whenever the population becomes dense, the swine prey upon these terrible reptiles, and they quickly disappear. Their resorts are near the bases of rocky hills, and near vast swamps. People are often bitten by them, and the person that is badly bitten swells, and soon becomes blind. The bite is seldom fatal. Mr. F. says he has seen great numbers that have bitten, but has never seen a fatal case.—He describes, however, a most tragical occurrence, more horrible in the relation than the ancient fiction of Laocoon.

An emigrant family inadvertently fixed their cabin on the shelving declivity of a ledge that proved a den of rattle snakes. Warmed by the first fire on the hearth of the cabin, the terrible reptiles issued in numbers, and of course in rage, by night into the room, where the whole family slept. As happens in those cases, some slept on the floor, and some in beds. The reptiles spread in every part of the room, and mounted on every bed. Children were stung in the arms of their parents, and in each other's arms. Imagination dares not dwell on the horrors of such a scene. Most of the family were bitten to death; and those who escaped, finding the whole cabin occupied by these horrid tenants, hissing and shaking their rattles, fled from the house by beating off the covering of the roof; and escaping in that direction.

THE CAMELION.

There are varieties of small Camelions. They are apparently harmless animals; though when we have caught them, they showed every disposition to bite. They will change in half an hour to all the colors of the prism. Green seems to be their favourite color, and when on a green tree that is their general hue. While in this color, the under part of their neck becomes a beautiful scarlet.

Their throat swells, and they emit a sharp note, like that of one of the larger kinds of grasshoppers, when singing. We have placed them on a handkerchief, and they have gradually assumed all its colours. Placed on a black surface, they become brown; but they evidently suffer, while under this colour, as is manifested by uneasy movements, and by strong and quick palpitations, visible to the eye. They are very active and nimble animals, three or four inches in length.

ALLIGATOR.

Alligator is the most terrible animal of this class. Vast numbers are seen in the slow streams and shallow lakes of Florida and Alabama; but they abound most on Red river, the Mississippi lakes and the bayous west of that river. On these sleeping waters, the cry of a sucking pig on the bank will draw a shoal of them from their muddy retreats at the bottom. The largest alligator that we ever saw killed in these regions, measured something more than sixteen feet from its snout to the extremity of its tail. They have at times, especially before stormy weather, a singular roar, or bellow. When moving about on their customary vocations in the water, they seem like old logs in motion. In fine weather, they doze in listlessness on the sand bars.

Such is their recklessness, that they allow the people on the passing steam boats to come within a few paces of them. The ascent of a steam boat on an alligator stream, at the proper season for them, is a continual discharge of rifles at them. A rifle ball will glance from their bodies, unless they are hit in a particular direction and place. We witnessed the shots of a man, who killed them nine fires in ten. They have large, ivory teeth, which contain a cavity sufficiently large to hold a musket charge of powder, for which purpose they are commonly used by sportsmen. The animal, when slain, emits an intolerable smell of musk; and it is asserted that its head contains a quantity of that drug.—They will sometimes chase children, and would overtake them, were it not for their inability to make lateral movements. Having few joints in their body, and very short legs, they cannot readily turn from a straight forward direction. Consequently, they who understand their movements, avoid them without difficulty, by turning off at right angles, and leaving the animal to move forward, under its impulse in that direction. They are chiefly formidable to pigs, calves, and domestic animals of that size. The skin of the alligator is valuable for the tanner.

A CONTEMPLATION.

When we survey the works of the Creator, we cannot but admire, and are sometimes lost in astonishment and wonder. We behold the correct symmetry and due proportion of every thing that comes from his plastic hand, In works of human art, defects are perceptible; but in the works of the God of nature every thing is perfect—the hand of a master is visible. If we go to the vegetable kingdom, we there see every thing springing forth in all that variety, and grandeur, which not all the imitative powers of human art or ingenuity can equal.—Thompson, the poet, has the following beautiful and expressive lines—

"Who can paint like Nature? Can imagination boast
Amid its gay creation hues like these?
And can he mix them with such matchless skill,
And put them on so delicately fine,
And lose them in each other, as appears
In every bud that blows?"

Man, the noblest work of the Creator, made but a little lower than the angels, placed above every thing in this world, created even lord of it—possessed of power over all other beings—even the elements being, in a great measure, subservient to his will.—shall he, so highly favored, exalted to such a state, so far debase himself, as not to utter an expression of gratitude for all these peculiar and unmerited distinctions? Ought not his whole life to be a life of adoration and praise, for such goodness in his Maker—such condescensions of his God?

We cannot open our eyes without beholding the wisdom and goodness of Deity. If we turn our eyes to the heavens, we behold the star-begirted sky lighted up with ten thousand lamps, in the most perfect order, with here and there a comet, urging its way with vast rapidity, through an unknown, though regular orbit.—If to the sea we turn our eyes, we behold his power in the deep.—The finny nations roll their massy sides and play their gambols, delighted with their situation—every provision being made for their sustenance and comfort; and they rejoice in the bounty of their Creator. If we look to the earth we shall see animals of all descriptions provided for—their clothing being suited to the climate in which they live. All are happy. Every one is contented in his sphere of being. And, is it possible that man, the lord of the lower world, should be unhappy, while the brute creation give demonstrative proof of their happiness or contentment in the station wherein they are placed?

Zion's Herald.

SCALE OF RESPECTABILITY.

It is a matter of curious investigation, to examine the distinctions which society has made amongst the different trades and professions. 'A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn,' says Pope; and yet he tells us that 'honour and shame from no condition rise;' the latter is true by the laws of nature; the former by the usages of society. Whether a lawyer is more respectable than a doctor, or a merchant than a farmer, is a question not as yet settled by her high mightiness, Fashion—but with respect to the different pursuits of trade she has drawn the distinctions, having consulted neither reason nor rhyme, and governed solely by her own whims. A butcher, for instance, is considered by society as superior to a baker—and why, in the name of all that's edible? They both cater for the appetite of man—one furnishes the slaughtered calf, and the other the generous grain which alike support life—one deals in fire, and the other in sword—are they not on a par? A shoemaker is more respectable than a cobler—why? one makes your shoes, and the other mends them—they use awls and wax'd ends; where is the difference? Is a hatter more exalted than a taylor?—The one covers 'the dome of thought, the palace of the soul,' his vocation is certainly at the head—he surmounts the crown;—but then the taylor adorns the graceful form and the manly chest—the waistcsot that he makes covers the heart, the seat of sensation, and the abode of passion. He makes you either a gentleman or a clown, according to his will—you are at his mercy with regard to the fit of your habiliments, and the effect of your appearance in Broadway—thus extensive is his power and is not power respectability? A milliner is more respected in society than a mantuamaker—the one makes hats, and the other dresses—why is a she hatter greater than a she taylor? Why is a grocer considered inferior to a seller of dry goods? Is not a bottle of mustard as respectable as a yard of tape? Is not a pound of cheese as honorable as a paper of pins—a bunch of onions as a skein of thread—is not sugar equal to broadcloth, and molasses to ginghams? Certainly.

Again, why is a saddler superior to a shoemaker? He covers the backs of horses, while the latter covers the feet of men—and is not the feet of lordly man and lovely woman, an object of greater moment than the back of Eclipse himself?

How, and why then, are these distins made? It is easier to ask than to answer the question to do the latter surpasses our wisdom. But are these distinctions reasonable and natural? No. Honest iudustry is alike respectable in every vocation. The faithful mason who piles one brick upon another, is the equal of him who makes the bricks, or him whe burns the lime which is used in mortar. The industrious mechanic is the prop of society, and so long as he labors diligently and honestly in his vocation, he is entitled to respectability, and he will receive it. *N. Y. Courier.*

Anecdote of Mr Wesley.—During the voyage of Mr. Wesley to America, he hearing an unusual noise in the cabin of General Oglethorpe, the governor of Georgia, with whom he sailed, stepped in to inquire the cause of it, on which the General immediately addressed him: "Mr. Wesley, you must excuse me, I have met with a provocation too great for me to bear. You know the only wine I drink is Cyprus wine, as it agrees with me best of any. I therefore provided myself with several dozen of it, and this villain, Grimaldi, (his foreign servant, who was present and almost dead with fear,) has drunk up the whole of it. But I will be revenged of him. I have ordered him to be tied hand and foot, and to be carried to the man of war that sails with us. The rascal should have taken care how he used me, for *I never forgive.*" "Then I hope, Sir," said John Wesley, looking calmly at him, "*you never sin.*" The general was quite confounded at the reproof, and, putting his hand into his pocket, took out a bunch of keys, which he threw at Grimaldi, saying, "There, villain, take my keys, and behave better for the future."

Moral Reflections.—"When I was a little child," said a good man, "my mother bid me kneel beside her, and placed her hand upon my head while she prayed. Ere I was old enough to know her worth, she died, and I was left much to my own guidance. Like others I was inclined to evil passions, but often felt myself checked, and as it were, drawn back by the soft hand upon my head. When I was a young man I travelled in foreign lands, and was exposed to many temptations. But when I would have yielded, that *same hand was upon my head*, and I was saved. I seemed to feel its pressure as in days of my happy infancy, and sometimes there came with it a voice in my heart, a voice that must be obeyed—'O! do not this wickedness, my son, nor sin against thy God.'

Love of Justice.—A Chaplain's place to Queen Louisa de Vaudemont being vacant, a man came to beg Scipio Fiesque's interest, and in order to obtain his patronage, delivered to him a charter, which, he said, a lucky chance had thrown into his hands. After having attentively examined it, M. de Fiesque saw that it was an incontestible record absolutely decisive against himself in a considerable law suit then depending for his estate of Leuroux. "I am going," said he to the man, "to write word to my antagonist that he has gained his suit, and that I am ready to pay all the costs and damages to which I shall be condemned; with my letter he shall receive that charter which belongs to him, and which you ought to have delivered to him. You have thought as ill of me, as I must now think of you.—Be gone!"